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sum payment for himself, herself, or some other person.

Benefit means any employee annuity, spouse annuity, survivor annuity, or lump-sum payment under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Convincing evidence means one or more pieces of evidence that proves to the satisfaction of the Board that an individual meets a requirement for eligibility for benefits. See §219.7 for guides the Board uses in deciding whether evidence is convincing.

Eligible means that a person meets all of the requirements for payment of benefits but has not yet applied therefor.

Entitled means that a person has applied for and has proved his or her right to payment of benefits.

Evidence means any record or document or testimony that helps to show whether a person is eligible for benefits. It may also be used to establish whether the person is still entitled to benefits.

Representative means a person who acts on behalf of a claimant in regard to his or her claim for benefits from the Board and in the presentation of evidence to support the claim.

§219.3 When evidence is required.

- (a) To prove initial eligibility. The Board will ask for evidence to prove a claimant is eligible for benefits when he or she applies for benefits. Usually the Board will ask the claimant to furnish specific kinds of evidence or information by a certain date to prove initial eligibility for benefits. If evidence or information is not received by that date, the Board may decide that the claimant is not eligible for benefits and will deny his or her application.
- (b) To prove continued entitlement. After a claimant establishes entitlement to an annuity, the Board may ask that annuitant to produce by a certain date information or evidence needed to decide whether he or she may continue to receive an annuity or whether the annuity should be reduced or stopped. If the information is not received by the date specified, the Board may decide that the person is no longer entitled to benefits or that his or her annuity should be stopped or reduced.

§ 219.4 Who is responsible for furnishing evidence.

- (a) Claimant or representative responsible. When evidence is required to prove a person's eligibility for or right to continue to receive annuity or lumpsum payments, that claimant or his or her representative is responsible for obtaining and submitting the evidence to the Board.
- (b) What to do when required evidence will be delayed. When the required evidence cannot be furnished within the specified time, the claimant or representative who was asked to furnish the evidence or information should notify the Board and explain why there will be a delay. If the delay is caused by illness, failure to receive the information from another source, or a similar situation, the claimant will be allowed a reasonable time to secure the evidence or information. If the information is not received within a reasonable time as determined by the Board. the claimant or representative who was asked to furnish the evidence or information will be notified of the effect that his or her failure to furnish the evidence or information will have on the claimant's eligibility to receive or continue to receive payments.

§ 219.5 Where and how to provide evidence.

- (a) When Board office is accessible. A claimant or representative should give his or her evidence to an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board office where he or she files the application. An employee of the Board will tell the claimant or representative what is needed and how to get it.
- (b) When Board office is not accessible. A claimant who lives in an area where there is no Board office or who is unable to travel to a Board office may send evidence to the Board office nearest to where the claimant lives. A claimant who lives outside the United States may take evidence to the American embassy or consulate or other Foreign Service Office nearest to where he or she lives or send it to the headquarters of the Board.

§219.6 Records as evidence.

(a) General. If a claimant or an annuitant provides an original document or